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IN THIS ISSUE: ANNUAL RENEWAL FORM FOR THIS PUBLICATION

SC EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
LABOR MARKET INFORMATION P. O. BOX 995 COLUMBIA, S. C. 29202

JUNE, 1984

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO GROW

SOUTH CAROLINA'S WORKFORCE EXPANDS

For the fifth consecutive month, South Carolina's nonfarm industries registered a sharp upturn in jobs. Employment advances in the private sector pushed the nonagricultural job count up 5,300 to 1,239,900 in June. Compared to a year ago, employment increased 46,200.

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT ACCELERATES IN JUNE

The number of jobs in the private sector rose 10,900 to 1,006,300 in June. This growth was reflected throughout the private sector as several industries posted all-time high employment levels. Significant seasonal activity caused a net addition of 3,500 workers in the service industry. Within this sector, record high employment levels were reported in hotels and other lodging places; and health services. On the other hand, an over-the-month decline was recorded in educational services as student workers and employees not under contract were dropped from payrolls.

The wholesale and retail trade industry posted a gain of 3,200 jobs since May, with the retail group accounting for 2,700 of the increase. Responding to advances throughout the industry, retail trade employment reached an all-time high of 200,200. The largest employment surge was reported in eating and drinking places. Employment gains in both durables and nondurables caused a 500 climb in the wholesale trade job count.

Another advancing industry in June was manufacturing where employment rose 1,500 to 374,500. Durable goods added 1,400 jobs, and accounted for 93% of the upturn in manufacturing. The hard-good sector reached its highest employment level yet in 1984 as several of its industry components also registered high-water marks for the year. These industry groups included lumber and wood products; stone, clay, and glass products; and machinery, except electrical. The nondurable-good job count moved up 100 to 252,400 in June. Employment increases were

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found in all industries except textiles and apparels. Textile mill employment edged down 100, as layoffs and plant closings continued to plague the industry. Women's and misses' outerwear lost 400 jobs in June causing an overall 200 downturn in apparel and other textile products.

Intensive gains in heavy contracting and special trade contracting pushed construction employment up 1,300. The greatest impetus was supplied by the special trade contracting industry group, which increased 800 over the month. Heavy construction contractors saw a 500 growth in jobs from the previous month which produced a 700 upturn from twelve months earlier.

Job counts in finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities were up 700 and 600, respectively. These industries posted their highest levels of employment ever recorded. Within the latter industry division, another record-breaker was electric, gas, and sanitary services which added 200 jobs and reached 13,800 total employees state-wide.

PUBLIC SECTOR EXPERIENCES SEASONAL DECLINE

Reflecting seasonal job losses in school employment, the public sector workforce fell 5,600 to 233,600. Local education employment dropped 4,400 causing a 3,800 decrease in the local government job count. The state government employment level was lowered 2,400 reflecting downward movement in its industry groups. During June, federal government was the only group to register employment advances.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT UP SLIGHTLY

Total nonagricultural female employment, at 559,800, rose 500 during June. Cyclical losses in government education were offset by seasonal advancements in the private sector.

The number of jobs occupied by women in manufacturing industries surged to the highest level in two years. Expansion was experienced in both the durable and nondurable sectors. In the durable sector, respective gains of 400, 200, and 100 were reported in electrical and electronic equipment; machinery, except electrical; and instruments and related products. Advancements in textile mill products, paper and allied products, and printing and publishing were responsible for the increase in the nondurable sector.

Services and trade, positively affected by tourist activity, gained 1,500 and 1,400, respectively. Finance, insurance, and real estate; construction; and transportation and public utilities added 200 females each to their payrolls during June.

Female employment in the government sector, negatively influenced by educational reductions, receded 4,200 over the month. State and local government decreased 1,300 and 3,100, respectively. On the plus side, federal government increased 200.

In comparison with June, 1983 levels, employers in South Carolina added 22,500 women to their payrolls. Services realized the largest yearly increase (+7,000), while transportation and public utilities reported the smallest (+300). All major industry divisions experienced gains during the year.

1984 "LABOR MARKET REVIEW" AVAILABLE

The 1984 "Labor Market Review" is available from the Labor Market Information (LMI) Division of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission. (This publication was formerly titled "Annual Planning Information.") The LMR contains a wealth of information on South Carolina's labor market - population, labor force, employment, unemployment, etc. Historical, current and projected data are included for many items. Items are broken down into various categories - demographic, area, industry, occupation, etc. This publication has proven to be valuable to planners, educators, employment counselors and others with a need to know about South Carolina's labor market.

For more information about the 1984 "Labor Market Review," contact Vicki Boylston of the LMI Division at (803)758-8983.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Influenced by appreciable gains in the private sector, Charleston's nonagricultural employment rose 600 over the month. Notable employment advances were reported in trade (+400), and construction (+300). There were 300 jobs added in the retail sector, while wholesale trade edged up 100. Gaining from growth in the hard-good sector, the manufacturing workforce expanded 200 to 19,900. The nondurable-good employment count stood at 9,500 from May to June. Other advances were experienced in finance, insurance, and real estate (+100); and services (+100). The rise in the latter industry occurred as seasonal upturns overrode declines in educational services. The employment level in transportation and public utilities was unchanged at 8,900 from the previous month.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Of the three metropolitan statistical areas, Columbia was the only area to report a sharp drop in nonfarm jobs during June. Total nonagricultural employment fell 4,900 to 190,700. This level of employment was 3,600 greater than the comparable year-ago figure. The substantial reduction in education employees was responsible for the decline in the nonfarm job count. As a result of seasonal cutbacks in school employees, government employment plummeted 4,900 to 53,100. The majority of the downturn was centered in the state-government sector, where 3,600 persons were taken off of payrolls. Sharing in the decline was local government, which accounted for 29% of the net drop in total government. The federal government total was 100 higher than May's level of 7,600. Responding to reductions in education, service employment also dipped 300 to 32,100. Within the service industry, employment growth was registered in business services (+200), and membership organizations (+100). Affected by interest rates, weather conditions, and contract completions, construction employment moved down 100 to 12,800. Positive employment trends occurred in manufacturing (+200); transportation and public utilities (+100); and wholesale and retail trade (+100). Posting no change in employment was the finance, insurance, and real estate industry.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Nonfarm employment in Greenville-Spartanburg rose 800 in June, propelled by a dynamic surge in the private sector. Over 1,500 jobs were added to private payrolls raising the total job count in that area to 231,100. The service industry outdistanced all others in growth over the month with an increase of 500. Trade ran a close second reporting an employment gain of 400, all of which was in the retail sector. Wholesale trade actually lost 100 jobs in June. A flurry of building activity created 300 new jobs in construction to record 16,300 workers employed. Seasonal increases in finance, insurance, and real estate employment boosted the group's job count 200. Manufacturing led the downturns in the sector dropping 600 workers from the rolls. The bulk of the losses occurred in nondurables as the hard-good sector actually added 100 jobs. Transportation and public utilities completed the negative movement of private employers by reducing the work force by 100. The most notable downturn of all was in the public sector where 700 jobs were lost in June. Almost all of this school-related decline belonged to state government, with the remainder falling from the local rolls. The federal job count remained constant over the month.

NATIONAL ECONOMY MAINTAINS STRENGTH IN JUNE

June's employment data suggested that the U. S. economy was at least as strong and possibly stronger in June than in May.

The jobless rate plunged to 7.1% of the work force in June from 7.5% the previous month. With fewer new female and teenage job-seekers entering the market, most of the new jobs in this expansion have gone to the unemployed helping to speed the decline of the unemployment rate.

Industrial production rose 0.5% during the month, up from May's 0.4% increase. This expanded output reflected strength in the manufacture of automobiles, business equipment, and defense and space equipment.

Production of durable goods advanced 0.5% in June following a 0.3% spurt in May. Nondurable output was 0.2% higher in June than in the previous month, after showing a 0.4% higher growth rate in May over April.

Retail sales increased 0.8% in June after a 0.5% boost in May, and a 3.5% surge in April. June's advance was led by auto volume, which grew 2.7%. Sales of durable goods registered a 2.1% gain for June after a 0.9% rise the month before. Nondurable sales edged up 0.1% over the month following a slightly better 0.3% upturn in May.

Although consumer spending eased somewhat during June, personal income showed strong growth of 0.8%, up from a 0.4% rise in May.

Housing construction starts, lifted by the best pace in a decade on the apartment and condominium front, gained an overall 5.3% in June, reversing the sharp decline a month earlier. Permits for future construction, also spurred by an increase in multi-family units, advanced 1.8% over the month after falling 10.0% in May.

Starts for single-family homes dropped 7.2% in June to their lowest level since December. This was the second consecutive decline and almost doubled May's slip. Construction of buildings with five units or more experienced a huge 32.5% gain in June.

The continued expansion of housing, despite existing high rates of interest, showed resiliency and the underlying strength of the economy. Strong homebuying plans, low inflation, and continued growth in income and employment should help maintain housing activity at a good level.

UNEMPLOYMENT DROPS BELOW 7.0%

South Carolina's unemployment rate dropped to 6.7% in June, the first time the rate has been below 7.0% since May, 1980 when the rate was 6.3%. In June, 102,300 individuals were unemployed, a drop of 5,400 below May's level and 50,600 below the year-ago level. The nation's unemployment rate for June was 7.1%.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
June, 1984

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,522,400	1,511,700	1,499,800	1,488,400	1,500,500	1,465,800
Total Employment	1,420,100	1,404,000	1,346,900	1,394,100	1,392,000	1,320,900
Total Unemployment	102,300	107,700	152,900	94,300	108,500	144,900
Unemployment Rate	6.7	7.1	10.2	6.3	7.2	9.9

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	188,230	186,470	181,160	207,890	209,890	200,000
Total Employment	177,610	175,400	164,450	198,000	199,580	186,010
Total Unemployment	10,620	11,070	16,710	9,890	10,310	13,990
Unemployment Rate	5.6	5.9	9.2	4.8	4.9	7.0

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	295,260	293,600	291,310
Total Employment	278,190	275,040	264,910
Total Unemployment	17,070	18,560	26,400
Unemployment Rate	5.8	6.3	9.1

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

MODERATION SEEN IN FACTORY PAYROLLS

Payrolls among the state's manufacturers showed a moderate $0.02 increase in June to $7.23. All of the increase occurred in nondurables as the hard-good sector experienced a slight dip.

The earnings figure for durables workers was dominated by an $0.11 drop in machinery, except electrical, which boasts the largest work force in the sector. Although the greatest monthly variation belonged to instruments and related products, which rose $0.25, the end result of all fluctuations was slightly negative. The reduced earnings reflected the growth in the work force and the longer workweek recorded over the month.

In the nondurable-good sector, workers earned $0.03 more in June than in the previous month to record an average of $7.21. Generally, the overall trend was upward with only a couple of industry groups registering mild reductions in hourly wages. Here again the influence of an increased labor force and an extended workweek kept earnings fairly stationary.

Average weekly earnings of South Carolina's production workers grew somewhat faster because of the additional weekly hours and exceeded the previous month's level by over $5.00.

At the national level, hourly earnings rose to $9.13 in June from $9.10 the month before. Average weekly earnings increased to $373.42 in June from $370.37 in May.

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
June, 1984

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.23	$ 7.21	$ 7.04	$ 8.53	$ 8.69	$ 8.37
Average Weekly Earnings	$297.88	$292.73	$289.34	$348.02	$364.98	$348.19
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 97.28	$ 95.85	$ 97.36	$113.66	$119.51	$117.16

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.11	$ 7.14	$ 6.78	$ 7.09	$ 7.07	$ 6.73
Average Weekly Earnings	$285.11	$287.74	$270.52	$289.98	$286.34	$278.62
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 93.11	$ 94.22	$ 90.79	$ 94.70	$ 93.76	$ 93.75

OVERTIME HOURS CONTINUE TO INCREASE

Manufacturing production employees experienced a 0.2 hour gain in overtime hours in June. Premium wages were once again used by some employers as a replacement for the more permanent methods of recruiting, hiring, and training additional workers. Premium hours in the hard-good sector rose 0.3 hour while nondurable goods increased 0.1 hour over the month. Compared with June, 1983, only durable goods registered increased overtime.

TABLE 3

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY OVERTIME HOURS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
June, 1984

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Manufacturing	3.5	3.3	3.5
Durable Goods	3.5	3.2	3.3
Nondurable Goods	3.5	3.4	3.5

FACTORY WORKWEEK EXPANDS IN JUNE

The average workweek for production workers in South Carolina's factories expanded 0.6 hour to 41.2 in June. Both durable and nondurable goods contributed equally in the over-the-month increase.

Employer optimism was reflected throughout durable goods and was highlighted by significant workweek surges in lumber and wood products, and machinery, except electrical. Although one group, stone, clay, and glass products, reported a shorter workweek in June, there was still a positive note sounded because 400 new workers were added to the payrolls in that industry.

Nondurable activity mirrored that of hard goods as all but one group strengthened workweeks over the month. Food and kindred products, yarn and thread mills, and apparel and other textile products each rose almost 2.0 hours and formed the vanguard of the increase. Floor covering mills was the lone soft-good detractor, slipping 0.3 hour in June.

Nationally, the workweek for factory production workers was 40.9 hours in June, up from 40.7 hours the month before.

SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL NEWS

Rain during the latter part of June continued to cover much of South Carolina, improving previously dry crop conditions. The much needed rain was also helping to size apples and nectarines. The soybean cultivation was well underway while more rain was still needed for maturing corn. The peach harvest was very good with reports of not enough farm labor for harvest. The tobacco harvest began and reports indicated a fair to good condition. Melon harvest began, but lack of showers earlier in the season caused relatively poor quality.

MANHOUR INDEX PICKS UP

The manufacturing production worker manhour index climbed 2.1 points to 108.6 in June. The increase was caused by a 1,500 growth in production worker employment, coupled with the 0.6 hour growth in average weekly hours. The June index was 5.4 points greater than the year-ago figure of 103.2.

TABLE 4

MANHOUR INDEX
June, 1984

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Manhour Index	108.6	106.5	103.2
Durable Good Manhour Index	142.6	138.7	126.4
Nondurable Good Manhour Index	97.5	95.9	95.5
Textile Manhour Index	72.1	71.9	71.0
Apparel Manhour Index	109.5	104.1	100.4

NEW AND EXPANDED FIRM ANNOUNCEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Name of Firm	Location	Estimated No. of Workers	Other Information
Trans Tech, Inc.	Greenville	6	Trans Tech manufactures electrical assemblies for the industrial motor and transit industries. The Greenville location will handle component fabrication and assembly.
D'Lites	Columbia	70	This Atlanta-based chain restaurant will serve low-fat high-fiber foods. This is the first of three in the area.
Grandy's	Columbia	Unknown	This fast-food restaurant will serve country style foods. The first one opened in the Columbia Northeast area with three additional restaurants to open around the Columbia area.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired: Full Time	Hours Desired: Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Relocate: Yes	Relocate: No	Location of Applicant*
Production Planner	99	Packaging Supervisor	60	12	X		$20,000	X		Spartanburg
Pipe Fitter, Construction	54	None	N/A	12	X		$18,000	X		Union
Electronics Technician	78	None	N/A	15	X		$16,000		X	Rock Hill
Architectural Drafting	0	None	N/A	14	X		$10,000	X		Marion
Spinner	36	None	N/A	10	X		$ 8,112		X	Hartsville
Bookkeeper	30	None	N/A	12	X		$ 6,968		X	Kingstree
Lead Carpenter	72	None	N/A	13	X		$12,000	X		Conway
Emergency Medical Technician	03	None	N/A	13	X		$10,000	X		Newberry
Agronomist	99	None	N/A	18	X		$25,000	X		Marion
Drafter	99	None	N/A	14	X		$20,000	X		Greenwood
Sewing Machine Operator	98	None	N/A	12	X		$ 8,160		X	Lancaster
Civil Engineer	13	None	N/A	16	X		$25,000	X		Florence
Sales Management	12	Sales	36	16	X		$16,000		X	Columbia

* There are currently more than 102,200 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months Experience - "99 indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1984

Industry	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	Net Change From: May 1984	Net Change From: June 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1239.9	1234.6	1193.7	+ 5.3	+ 46.2
Total Private	1006.3	995.4	964.8	+ 10.9	+ 41.5
Mining	1.8	1.7	1.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Construction	74.9	73.6	72.0	+ 1.3	+ 2.9
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.9	12.4	12.2	+ 0.5	+ 0.7
Highway and Street Construction	4.7	4.5	4.6	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.2	7.9	7.6	+ 0.3	+ 0.6
Special Trade Contractors	32.4	31.6	32.6	+ 0.8	- 0.2
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	8.7	8.3	8.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.4
Electrical Work	5.9	6.0	6.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	374.5	373.0	363.0	+ 1.5	+ 11.5
Durable Goods	122.1	120.7	112.6	+ 1.4	+ 9.5
Nondurable Goods	252.4	252.3	250.4	+ 0.1	+ 2.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.9	56.3	54.8	+ 0.6	+ 2.1
Trucking and Warehousing	14.8	14.6	14.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Water Transportation	3.4	3.3	2.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Communication	13.8	13.7	13.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	9.8	9.7	10.1	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.6	17.4	16.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.2
Electric Services	12.0	11.9	11.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.8
Combination Utility Services	4.0	3.9	3.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	251.7	248.5	241.7	+ 3.2	+ 10.0
Wholesale Trade	51.5	51.0	49.6	+ 0.5	+ 1.9
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	29.0	28.7	27.1	+ 0.3	+ 1.9
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	13.8	13.6	11.6	+ 0.2	+ 2.2
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	22.5	22.3	22.5	+ 0.2	0.0
Groceries and Related Products	6.9	6.8	6.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Groceries, General Line	3.1	3.1	3.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.0	- 0.1
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.5	3.5	3.6	0.0	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1984

Industry	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	Net Change From: May 1984	Net Change From: June 1983
Retail Trade	200.2	197.5	192.1	+ 2.7	+ 8.1
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	8.7	8.6	8.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	4.9	4.8	4.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
General Merchandise Stores	26.6	26.6	24.7	0.0	+ 1.9
Department Stores	19.6	19.6	17.7	0.0	+ 1.9
Food Stores	36.5	36.0	35.4	+ 0.5	+ 1.1
Grocery Stores	34.6	34.1	33.7	+ 0.5	+ 0.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	53.8	53.1	51.8	+ 0.7	+ 2.0
Banking	15.4	15.5	15.0	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.3	15.4	14.9	- 0.1	+ 0.4
State Banks, Not Members of Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.5	6.3	6.3	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.3	8.6	8.1	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Insurance Carriers	11.5	11.3	11.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Life Insurance	5.8	5.7	5.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Services	192.7	189.2	179.8	+ 3.5	+ 12.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	21.2	20.2	18.8	+ 1.0	+ 2.4
Health Services	43.6	42.7	40.7	+ 0.9	+ 2.9
Hospitals	16.7	16.3	15.0	+ 0.4	+ 1.7
Educational Services	15.2	17.3	12.9	- 2.1	+ 2.3
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	8.0	8.9	6.1	- 0.9	+ 1.9
Total Government	233.6	239.2	228.9	- 5.6	+ 4.7
Total Federal Government	38.0	37.4	38.2	+ 0.6	- 0.2
Total State Government	70.5	72.9	66.3	- 2.4	+ 4.2
State Education	26.3	28.4	22.4	- 2.1	+ 3.9
Other State Government	44.2	44.5	43.9	- 0.3	+ 0.3
Total Local Government	125.1	128.9	124.4	- 3.8	+ 0.7
Local Education	71.1	75.5	69.5	- 4.4	+ 1.6
Other Local Government	54.0	53.4	54.9	+ 0.6	- 0.9

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1984

Industry	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	Net Change From: May 1984	Net Change From: June 1983
Manufacturing	374.5	373.0	363.0	+ 1.5	+ 11.5
Durable Goods	122.1	120.7	112.6	+ 1.4	+ 9.5
Lumber and Wood Products	14.4	14.1	14.5	+ 0.3	- 0.1
Sawmills and Planing Mills	4.7	4.6	4.9	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	3.8	3.7	3.9	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	5.1	5.3	5.1	- 0.2	0.0
Household Furniture	4.1	4.3	4.1	- 0.2	0.0
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.9	11.3	10.6	+ 0.6	+ 1.3
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.9	3.5	3.3	+ 0.4	+ 0.6
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.9	2.8	2.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Primary Metal Industries	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	15.3	15.0	13.9	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.3	3.2	2.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.9	5.8	5.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.1	30.0	27.5	+ 0.1	+ 2.6
Construction and Related Machinery	2.3	2.3	2.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Metalworking Machinery	4.2	4.1	3.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	7.2	7.3	7.0	- 0.1	+ 0.2
General Industrial Machinery	6.2	6.1	5.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	24.4	24.0	20.3	+ 0.4	+ 4.1
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.7	2.7	2.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Household Appliances	3.2	3.1	2.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.5
Electronic Components and Accessories	10.6	10.5	8.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.6
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.3	3.2	3.0	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Transportation Equipment	6.2	6.2	6.0	0.0	+ 0.2
Instruments and Related Products	5.3	5.3	5.4	0.0	- 0.1
Medical Instruments and Supplies	2.6	2.6	2.9	0.0	- 0.3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.3	3.4	3.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Nondurable Goods	252.4	252.3	250.4	+ 0.1	+ 2.0
Food and Kindred Products	14.9	14.8	13.9	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Meat Products	4.1	4.1	4.4	0.0	- 0.3
Beverages	2.7	2.6	2.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.2

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1984

Industry	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	Net Change From: May 1984	Net Change From: June 1983
Textile Mill Products	113.0	113.1	113.9	- 0.1	- 0.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.9	33.8	33.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	32.2	32.4	33.3	- 0.2	- 1.1
Knitting Mills	8.9	8.8	8.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.6	15.5	16.4	+ 0.1	- 0.8
Textile Finishing, Cotton	7.5	7.4	8.1	+ 0.1	- 0.6
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.4	7.4	7.6	0.0	- 0.2
Floor Covering Mills	3.6	3.6	3.4	0.0	+ 0.2
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.6	9.8	10.4	- 0.2	- 0.8
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.0	8.1	8.8	- 0.1	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.0	6.0	5.6	0.0	+ 0.4
Apparel and Other Textile Products	47.5	47.7	46.9	- 0.2	+ 0.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.8	10.7	10.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	8.2	8.1	7.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.2	16.6	16.6	- 0.4	- 0.4
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.4	6.5	6.4	- 0.1	0.0
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.4	2.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Children's Outerwear	7.4	7.4	7.5	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.5	2.4	2.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.2	7.2	7.3	0.0	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.8	14.7	14.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Paperboard Mills	3.7	3.7	3.5	0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing	9.1	9.1	8.8	0.0	+ 0.3
Newspapers	4.0	4.0	3.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Commercial Printing	4.1	4.1	4.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.9	32.8	32.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.1	17.1	17.8	0.0	- 0.7
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	19.0	18.8	18.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.2
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.2	2.2	2.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	8.6	8.4	8.7	+ 0.2	- 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1984

Industry	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	Net Change From: May 1984	Net Change From: June 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1226.6	1224.5	1181.0	+ 2.1	+ 45.6
Total Private	992.2	990.8	951.5	+ 1.4	+ 40.7
Construction	72.2	73.0	69.5	- 0.8	+ 2.7
Manufacturing	373.6	374.5	362.2	- 0.9	+ 11.4
Durable Goods	120.8	120.8	111.4	0.0	+ 9.4
Lumber and Wood Products	14.2	14.0	14.3	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.7	11.2	10.4	+ 0.5	+ 1.3
Primary Metal Industries	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	15.1	15.1	13.7	0.0	+ 1.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.0	30.1	27.4	- 0.1	+ 2.6
Special Industry Machinery	7.1	7.3	6.9	- 0.2	+ 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	24.1	24.1	20.1	0.0	+ 4.0
Nondurable Goods	252.8	253.7	250.8	- 0.9	+ 2.0
Food and Kindred Products	15.0	14.9	14.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Textile Mill Products	113.6	114.1	114.5	- 0.5	- 0.9
Weaving Mills, Cotton	34.5	34.1	33.8	+ 0.4	+ 0.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	33.0	33.5	34.0	- 0.5	- 1.0
Knitting Mills	8.7	8.8	8.4	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.4	15.4	16.2	0.0	- 0.8
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.5	9.7	10.3	- 0.2	- 0.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	47.1	47.9	46.5	- 0.8	+ 0.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.7	10.7	10.0	0.0	+ 0.7
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.0	16.6	16.4	- 0.6	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	7.2	7.3	7.3	- 0.1	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	14.7	14.6	14.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Printing and Publishing	9.0	9.0	8.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.8	32.8	32.7	0.0	+ 0.1
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	17.0	17.0	17.7	0.0	- 0.7

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1984

Industry	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	Net Change From: May 1984	Net Change From: June 1983
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.3	56.0	54.2	+ 0.3	+ 2.1
Trucking and Warehousing	14.6	14.6	14.0	0.0	+ 0.6
Communication	13.6	13.6	13.7	0.0	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.5	17.4	16.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	247.3	246.5	237.5	+ 0.8	+ 9.8
Wholesale Trade	51.1	51.1	49.2	0.0	+ 1.9
Retail Trade	196.2	195.4	188.3	+ 0.8	+ 7.9
General Merchandise Stores	27.2	27.2	25.3	0.0	+ 1.9
Food Stores	36.2	36.0	35.2	+ 0.2	+ 1.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	52.7	52.8	50.7	- 0.1	+ 2.0
Insurance Carriers	11.5	11.3	11.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Services	188.3	186.3	175.7	+ 2.0	+ 12.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.1	18.3	16.1	- 0.2	+ 2.0
Educational Services	18.5	16.4	15.7	+ 2.1	+ 2.8
Total Government	234.4	233.7	229.5	+ 0.7	+ 4.9
Total Federal Government	36.6	37.2	36.8	- 0.6	- 0.2
Total State Government	74.9	72.4	70.5	+ 2.5	+ 4.4
Total Local Government	122.9	124.1	122.2	- 1.2	+ 0.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 3

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

June, 1984

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	COLUMBIA June 1984	May 1984	June 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	266.3	265.5	264.5	190.7	195.6	187.1
Construction	16.3	16.0	16.2	12.8	12.9	11.7
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special Trade Contractors	7.9	7.8	8.2	-	-	-
Manufacturing	98.8	99.4	98.0	26.7	26.7	25.5
Durable Goods	29.5	29.4	28.7	12.8	12.7	12.1
Furniture and Fixtures	.9	.9	1.0	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	4.3	4.6	4.3	-	-	-
Fabricated Metal Products	-	-	-	2.4	2.4	2.3
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.8	12.0	11.8	3.2	3.1	3.0
Metalworking Machinery	2.0	2.0	2.1	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery	5.2	5.2	5.1	-	-	-
Office and Computing Machines	-	-	-	1.6	1.5	1.4
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	6.3	6.1	6.0	2.0	1.9	1.8
Nondurable Goods	69.3	70.0	69.3	14.1	14.0	13.4
Food and Kindred Products	2.8	2.8	2.6	1.6	1.6	1.4
Textile Mill Products	34.7	34.6	33.6	2.1	2.1	2.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	11.4	11.9	10.8	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	11.1	11.2	10.7	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	1.6	1.5	1.7	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	3.2	3.0	3.5	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	2.4	2.3	2.6	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	1.8	1.8	2.0	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	10.6	10.4	10.5	2.2	2.2	2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.4	2.3	2.2	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	6.1	6.1	6.3	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	4.1	4.1	4.1	1.2	1.1	.9
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	2.8	2.9	2.9	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing	-	-	-	2.2	2.1	2.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.9	7.8	8.1	-	-	-
Chemicals and Petroleum	-	-	-	3.1	3.1	2.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	4.7	4.6	4.8	1.6	1.7	1.7
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	7.7	7.7	7.8	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.6	8.5
Transportation	1.0	1.1	1.3	-	-	-
Trucking and Warehousing	4.2	4.2	4.1	-	-	-
Communication	-	-	-	3.1	3.0	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade	55.3	54.9	54.6	41.3	41.2	39.3
Wholesale Trade	13.9	14.0	14.0	11.3	11.2	11.2
Retail Trade	41.4	40.9	40.6	30.0	30.0	28.1
General Merchandise Stores	6.3	6.2	6.3	4.3	4.3	3.9
Food Stores	-	-	-	4.7	4.7	4.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	10.8	10.6	10.7	15.5	15.5	14.7
Banking	-	-	-	3.8	3.8	3.5
Insurance Carriers	-	-	-	4.2	4.1	4.0
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Service	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.5
Services	39.1	38.9	39.2	32.1	32.4	31.6
Business Services	-	-	-	7.0	7.0	7.1
Health Services	-	-	-	9.4	9.4	9.3
Membership Organizations	-	-	-	3.1	3.2	3.2
Total Government	35.2	35.4	35.7	53.1	58.0	54.5
Total Federal Government	1.3	1.3	1.7	-	7.6	7.9
Total State Government	8.4	8.0	8.3	23.3	31.9	29.1
Total Local Government	25.5	26.1	25.7	17.1	18.5	17.5

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1984

Industry	CHARLESTON			ROCK HILL		
	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	161.2	160.6	156.3	39.6	39.6	39.9
Construction	10.6	10.3	10.0	1.6	1.6	1.5
Manufacturing	19.9	19.7	19.0	12.6	12.6	12.9
Durable Goods	10.4	10.2	9.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
Lumber and Wood Products	1.5	1.5	1.5	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.4	2.4	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.9	1.8	1.7	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	9.5	9.5	9.4	10.6	10.6	11.1
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	5.1	5.1	5.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
Printing and Publishing	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.1	2.1	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	8.9	8.9	8.6	6.0	5.9	6.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	38.4	38.0	36.1	6.2	6.3	6.2
Wholesale Trade	7.3	7.2	6.9	-	-	-
Retail Trade	31.1	30.8	29.2	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.9	7.8	7.5	1.3	1.3	1.3
Services	28.4	28.3	28.0	6.7	6.5	6.6
Total Government	47.0	47.5	47.0	5.2	5.4	5.4
Total Federal Government	19.6	19.5	19.2	-	-	-
Total State Government	11.8	11.9	12.3	-	-	-
Total Local Government	15.6	16.1	15.5	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON			FLORENCE		
	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.6	47.9	47.4	43.7	43.7	42.8
Construction	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.3
Manufacturing	21.7	21.7	21.4	13.5	13.5	12.8
Durable Goods	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.5
Nondurable Goods	17.1	17.1	17.2	8.7	8.7	8.3
Textile Mill Products	9.9	9.8	10.0	3.1	3.1	2.8
Apparel and Other Textile Products	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.5	1.5	1.4	2.2	2.2	2.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8
Services	5.3	5.3	5.1	6.6	6.6	6.5
Total Government	6.6	7.0	6.8	7.8	8.0	7.8

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
June, 1984

Industry	June	May	June	Net Change From May	Net Change From June 1983
Total Nonagricultural Employment	559.8	559.3	537.3	+ 0.5	+ 22.5
Total Private	431.0	426.3	411.3	+ 4.7	+ 19.7
Construction	5.9	5.7	5.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Manufacturing	154.5	153.5	149.3	+ 1.0	+ 5.2
Durable Goods	39.3	38.7	35.3	+ 0.6	+ 4.0
Lumber and Wood Products	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.6	3.2	0.0	+ 0.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.3	8.1	7.5	+ 0.2	+ 0.8
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	13.9	13.5	11.5	+ 0.4	+ 2.4
Instruments and Related Products	3.1	3.0	3.1	+ 0.1	0.0
Nondurable Goods	115.2	114.9	114.0	+ 0.3	+ 1.2
Food and Kindred Products	4.6	4.6	4.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Textile Mill Products	48.5	48.4	48.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Weaving Mills, Cotton	14.2	14.2	13.9	0.0	+ 0.3
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	14.6	14.6	15.0	0.0	- 0.4
Knitting Mills	6.5	6.4	6.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	40.8	40.8	40.0	0.0	+ 0.8
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.8	9.6	9.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.1	14.4	14.4	- 0.3	- 0.3
Children's Outerwear	6.4	6.5	6.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Paper and Allied Products	3.0	2.9	2.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	3.5	3.4	3.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	7.8	7.8	7.9	0.0	- 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	6.8	6.8	6.8	0.0	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.4	12.2	12.1	+ 0.2	+ 0.3
Communication	6.5	6.4	6.6	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	117.5	115.9	112.1	+ 1.6	+ 5.4
Wholesale Trade	12.9	12.7	12.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.7
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	7.4	7.2	6.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.6
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	5.5	5.5	5.4	0.0	+ 0.1
Retail Trade	104.6	103.2	99.9	+ 1.4	+ 4.7
General Merchandise Stores	19.5	19.3	18.0	+ 0.2	+ 1.5
Food Stores	15.6	15.4	16.2	+ 0.2	- 0.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	32.8	32.6	31.4	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Banking	11.4	11.5	11.1	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	5.7	5.7	5.4	0.0	+ 0.3
Services	107.3	106.3	100.8	+ 1.5	+ 7.0
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	13.2	12.5	11.6	+ 0.7	+ 1.6
Health Services	35.8	35.2	33.6	+ 0.6	+ 2.2
Hospitals	13.7	13.4	12.5	+ 0.3	+ 1.2
Educational Services	8.7	10.0	7.6	- 1.3	+ 1.1
Total Government	128.8	133.0	126.0	- 4.2	+ 2.8
Total Federal Government	11.6	11.4	11.7	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Total State Government	38.1	39.4	36.0	- 1.3	+ 2.1
State Education	12.9	13.9	11.0	- 1.0	+ 1.9
Other State Government	25.2	25.5	25.0	- 0.3	+ 0.2
Total Local Government	79.1	82.2	78.3	- 3.1	+ 0.8
Local Education	52.6	56.0	51.4	- 3.4	+ 1.2
Other Local Government	26.5	26.2	26.9	+ 0.3	- 0.4

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
June, 1984

INDUSTRY	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983
MANUFACTURING												
DURABLE GOODS	290.3	288.8	282.0	297.88	292.73	289.34	41.2	40.6	41.	7.23	7.21	7.04
Lumber and Wood Products	91.4	90.2	84.3	307.94	303.99	296.78	42.3	41.7	41.3	7.28	7.29	7.10
Furniture and Fixtures												
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.7	10.6	10.8	297.82	289.07	273.15	45.4	44.2	45.	6.56	6.54	6.07
Fabricated Metal Products	4.4	4.5	4.3	251.88	244.40	239.13	40.3	40.0	40.	6.25	6.11	5.89
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.9	8.5	8.1	372.64	385.84	373.18	44.1	45.5	44.6	8.45	8.48	8.33
Special Industry Machinery	12.1	11.9	11.0	295.65	294.06	269.00	41.7	41.3	39.5	7.09	7.12	6.81
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	20.7	20.5	18.7	335.40	322.22	310.48	43.0	42.0	41.9	7.80	7.91	7.41
Instruments and Related Products	4.9	5.0	4.8	290.72	283.54	288.56	40.1	39.6	40.7	7.25	7.16	7.09
	18.2	17.8	15.2	254.29	248.12	256.41	40.3	39.7	40.7	6.31	6.25	6.30
NONDURABLE GOODS	4.0	4.0	4.1	287.66	277.47	268.06	37.8	37.7	40.3	7.61	7.36	6.57
Food and Kindred Products	198.9	198.6	197.7	293.45	287.92	284.78	40.7	40.1	40.1	7.21	7.18	6.98
Textile Mill Products												
Weaving Mills, Cotton	9.4	9.4	9.0	260.82	251.47	232.97	42.0	40.3	38.7	6.21	6.24	6.02
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	98.0	98.2	98.7	275.95	272.97	262.75	40.7	40.5	40.8	6.78	6.74	6.44
Knitting Mills	30.5	30.4	29.8	286.75	282.90	272.72	41.2	41.0	41.7	6.96	6.90	6.54
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	28.4	28.5	29.3	280.59	280.19	263.59	39.8	39.8	39.4	7.05	7.04	6.69
Floor Covering Mills	7.9	7.9	7.6	236.51	231.43	235.50	38.9	38.7	41.1	6.08	5.98	5.73
Yarn and Thread Mills	12.6	12.6	13.4	286.03	282.50	274.39	40.4	40.3	41.3	7.08	7.01	6.66
Apparel and Other Textile Products	3.0	3.0	2.8	282.20	285.90	265.64	42.5	42.8	42.3	6.64	6.68	6.28
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	8.1	8.3	8.7	244.73	233.25	241.38	41.2	39.4	42.2	5.94	5.92	5.72
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	39.5	39.4	38.8	191.56	180.81	182.88	38.7	36.9	38.1	4.95	4.90	4.80
Paper and Allied Products	9.8	9.6	9.1	177.00	175.01	178.64	37.5	37.0	38.5	4.72	4.73	4.64
Printing and Publishing	13.3	13.5	13.6	163.84	164.50	162.43	36.9	36.8	37.6	4.44	4.47	4.32
Chemicals and Allied Products	10.4	10.3	10.1	491.95	477.98	442.80	44.2	43.1	42.7	11.13	11.09	10.37
	5.1	4.9	4.9	291.85	286.30	304.63	40.2	38.9	41.0	7.26	7.36	7.43
	21.2	21.2	21.3	425.99	431.18	440.36	41.0	41.5	43.3	10.39	10.39	10.17

Note: See technical notes on final page.

Table 12

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S
MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
June, 1984

CHARLESTON MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983
All Manufacturing	14.8	14.5	13.9	348.02	364.98	348.19	40.8	42.0	41.6	8.53	8.69	8.37
Durable Goods	7.9	7.6	7.2	345.28	362.94	333.94	41.4	42.4	41.9	8.34	8.56	7.97
Nondurable Goods	6.9	6.8	6.7	351.28	368.16	366.68	40.1	41.6	41.2	8.76	8.85	8.90

COLUMBIA MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1984	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983
All Manufacturing	19.4	19.3	18.4	285.11	287.74	270.52	40.1	40.3	39.9	7.11	7.14	6.78
Durable Goods	9.1	9.0	8.5	272.83	281.50	252.12	39.2	40.1	38.2	6.96	7.02	6.60
Fabricated Metal Products	1.8	1.8	1.8	265.72	274.71	252.20	39.6	39.3	38.8	6.71	6.99	6.50
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.9	1.9	1.7	310.64	322.04	260.37	40.5	41.5	37.9	7.67	7.76	6.87
Nondurable Goods	10.4	10.3	9.9	296.12	291.77	286.90	40.9	40.3	41.4	7.24	7.24	6.93
Textile Mill Products	2.0	2.0	2.0	261.07	265.47	251.52	39.2	39.8	39.3	6.66	6.67	6.40
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.9	1.9	1.8	168.73	162.94	173.60	36.6	35.5	39.1	4.61	4.59	4.44

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
INDUSTRY	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983
All Manufacturing	75.3	74.9	74.0	289.98	286.34	278.62	40.9	40.5	41.4	7.09	7.07	6.73
Durable Goods	21.7	21.4	21.0	296.52	290.07	289.95	40.9	40.4	41.9	7.25	7.18	6.92
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.0	8.0	8.1	314.78	308.50	319.27	40.1	39.5	42.4	7.85	7.81	7.53
Nondurable Goods	53.6	53.4	53.0	287.53	284.31	274.39	40.9	40.5	41.2	7.03	7.02	6.66
Textile Mill Products	30.0	30.1	29.2	287.58	284.41	269.93	41.2	41.1	41.4	6.98	6.92	6.52
Weaving Mills, Cotton	10.8	10.7	9.7	284.12	285.19	265.77	40.3	40.8	40.7	7.05	6.99	6.53
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	10.2	10.2	9.6	302.74	292.74	278.78	41.7	41.0	41.3	7.26	7.14	6.75
Knitting Mills	1.2	1.3	1.3	238.76	255.58	242.81	37.6	39.2	39.1	6.35	6.52	6.21
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.7	2.7	3.0	244.35	252.16	276.18	38.3	39.4	43.7	6.38	6.40	6.32
Apparel and Other Textile Products	8.5	8.5	8.5	181.74	174.64	177.17	38.1	37.0	38.6	4.77	4.72	4.59
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	2.2	2.2	2.1	160.11	159.84	158.19	35.9	36.0	36.2	4.46	4.44	4.37
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.6	4.5	4.8	374.39	371.36	356.50	42.4	42.2	42.9	8.83	8.80	8.31

Note: See technical notes on final page

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
June, 1984

COUNTIES	TOTAL WAGE AND SALARY			MANUFACTURING			NONMANUFACTURING		
	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983	June 1984	May 1984	June 1983
ABBEVILLE-----	6,570	6,550	6,540	3,740	3,720	3,700	2,830	2,830	2,840
AIKEN---------	37,800	37,900	37,100	18,700	18,600	18,200	19,100	19,300	18,900
ALLENDALE-----	2,740	2,840	2,700	1,160	1,170	1,090	1,580	1,670	1,610
ANDERSON------	47,630	47,890	47,360	21,680	21,700	21,450	25,950	26,190	25,910
BAMBERG-------	4,490	4,530	4,690	1,850	1,810	1,830	2,640	2,720	2,860
BARNWELL------	6,920	7,250	6,830	3,150	3,380	2,910	3,770	3,870	3,920
BEAUFORT------	23,910	23,810	24,240	820	830	1,010	23,090	22,980	23,230
BERKELEY------	20,200	20,500	19,400	5,500	5,600	5,900	14,700	14,900	13,500
CALHOUN-------	3,800	3,770	3,860	2,150	2,150	2,190	1,650	1,620	1,670
CHARLESTON----	128,400	127,700	124,200	11,000	10,800	9,800	117,400	116,900	114,400
CHEROKEE------	15,180	15,230	14,630	7,850	7,780	7,360	7,330	7,450	7,270
CHESTER-------	11,910	11,750	12,200	6,480	6,350	6,740	5,430	5,400	5,460
CHESTERFIELD--	11,550	11,910	11,200	6,800	6,710	6,370	4,750	5,200	4,830
CLARENDON-----	6,310	6,320	6,290	1,790	1,770	1,760	4,520	4,550	4,530
COLLETON------	8,840	8,720	8,690	2,630	2,590	2,450	6,210	6,130	6,240
DARLINGTON----	19,680	19,600	19,600	8,300	8,340	8,180	11,380	11,260	11,420
DILLON--------	8,670	8,780	8,730	3,650	3,660	3,580	5,020	5,120	5,150
DORCHESTER----	12,600	12,400	12,700	3,400	3,300	3,300	9,200	9,100	9,400
EDGEFIELD-----	4,210	4,220	4,180	2,060	2,070	1,980	2,150	2,150	2,200
FAIRFIELD-----	5,960	6,080	5,940	2,350	2,350	2,220	3,610	3,730	3,720
FLORENCE------	43,660	43,700	42,780	13,490	13,470	12,820	30,170	30,230	29,960
GEORGETOWN----	16,610	16,490	17,720	4,160	4,110	4,010	12,450	12,380	13,710
GREENVILLE----	149,600	148,800	148,800	49,800	49,400	49,000	99,800	99,400	99,800
GREENWOOD-----	27,110	27,010	26,800	13,000	12,930	12,740	14,110	14,080	14,060
HAMPTON-------	5,070	5,080	5,000	1,940	1,910	1,810	3,130	3,170	3,190
HORRY---------	52,520	50,940	50,540	7,540	7,520	6,540	44,980	43,420	44,000
JASPER--------	3,100	3,170	3,110	190	190	190	2,910	2,980	2,920
KERSHAW-------	14,240	14,490	14,340	7,240	7,290	7,360	7,000	7,200	6,980
LANCASTER-----	17,670	17,660	17,730	9,920	9,820	9,910	7,750	7,840	7,820
LAURENS-------	17,090	17,290	17,220	8,140	8,100	8,110	8,950	9,190	9,110
LEE-----------	2,700	2,950	2,790	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,700	1,950	1,790
LEXINGTON-----	42,300	42,600	42,000	13,000	13,000	12,700	29,300	29,600	29,300
McCORMICK-----	1,850	1,980	1,860	810	810	810	1,040	1,170	1,050
MARION--------	10,920	10,840	10,660	4,910	4,810	4,510	6,010	6,030	6,150
MARLBORO------	8,890	8,750	8,800	4,530	4,370	4,320	4,360	4,380	4,480
NEWBERRY------	10,550	10,620	10,430	5,030	5,040	4,970	5,520	5,580	5,460
OCONEE--------	18,220	18,280	18,210	8,680	8,790	8,640	9,540	9,490	9,570
ORANGEBURG----	25,410	25,370	24,900	8,990	8,980	8,420	16,420	16,390	16,480
PICKENS-------	29,400	28,300	28,700	12,300	11,900	11,800	17,100	16,400	16,900
RICHLAND------	148,400	153,000	145,100	13,900	13,700	12,800	134,500	139,300	132,300
SALUDA--------	3,080	3,060	2,990	1,210	1,200	1,130	1,870	1,860	1,860
SPARTANBURG---	87,300	88,400	90,300	36,700	38,100	40,200	50,600	50,300	50,100
SUMTER--------	27,890	27,920	28,110	8,640	8,620	8,720	19,250	19,300	19,390
UNION---------	9,640	9,630	9,640	5,490	5,480	5,430	4,150	4,150	4,210
WILLIAMSBURG--	8,260	8,360	8,590	2,770	2,790	3,030	5,490	5,570	5,560
YORK----------	39,600	39,570	39,880	12,560	12,520	12,920	27,040	27,050	26,960

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
June, 1984

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	JUNE 1984	MAY 1984	JUNE 1983	JUNE 1984	MAY 1984	JUNE 1983	JUNE 1984	MAY 1984	JUNE 1983
ABBEVILLE-----	10,110	9,980	9,780	1,070	1,020	1,170	10.6	10.2	12.0
AIKEN---------	45,480	45,640	45,210	3,460	3,780	5,500	7.6	8.3	12.2
ALLENDALE-----	4,090	4,150	4,030	540	620	650	13.2	14.9	16.1
ANDERSON------	64,190	64,580	63,190	4,750	5,370	6,520	7.4	8.3	10.3
BAMBERG-------	7,530	7,380	7,600	710	740	780	9.4	10.0	10.3
BARNWELL------	10,080	10,330	9,960	730	760	1,070	7.2	7.4	10.7
BEAUFORT------	31,940	31,300	31,680	1,520	1,620	2,120	4.8	5.2	6.7
BERKELEY------	41,540	41,150	39,740	2,460	2,550	3,550	5.9	6.2	8.9
CALHOUN-------	7,460	7,300	7,530	520	570	750	7.0	7.8	10.0
CHARLESTON----	121,150	119,900	116,700	6,870	7,040	10,890	5.7	5.9	9.3
CHEROKEE------	24,710	24,260	23,670	1,770	1,490	2,490	7.2	6.1	10.5
CHESTER-------	15,330	15,030	15,750	1,360	1,420	2,060	8.9	9.4	13.1
CHESTERFIELD--	19,680	19,710	19,250	1,480	1,460	2,310	7.5	7.4	12.0
CLARENDON-----	13,560	13,330	13,140	1,300	1,360	1,360	9.6	10.2	10.4
COLLETON------	13,590	13,250	13,590	1,100	1,170	1,770	8.1	8.8	13.0
DARLINGTON----	28,900	28,580	28,700	2,560	2,880	3,490	8.9	10.1	12.2
DILLON--------	14,920	14,760	14,730	1,270	1,310	1,520	8.5	8.9	10.3
DORCHESTER----	25,540	25,430	24,710	1,290	1,490	2,260	5.1	5.9	9.1
EDGEFIELD-----	8,150	8,020	8,160	520	520	860	6.4	6.5	10.5
FAIRFIELD-----	10,090	10,110	9,890	790	740	1,020	7.8	7.3	10.3
FLORENCE------	53,110	52,140	52,330	4,090	4,050	6,120	7.7	7.8	11.7
GEORGETOWN----	22,630	22,430	24,120	1,900	2,070	2,960	8.4	9.2	12.3
GREENVILLE----	149,300	148,430	147,520	8,550	9,280	13,490	5.7	6.3	9.1
GREENWOOD-----	28,400	28,000	28,510	2,180	2,100	3,620	7.7	7.5	12.7
HAMPTON-------	7,920	7,800	7,870	660	660	980	8.3	8.5	12.5
HORRY---------	72,950	69,540	69,980	3,690	4,010	5,930	5.1	5.8	8.5
JASPER--------	6,300	6,380	6,320	410	450	650	6.5	7.1	10.3
KERSHAW-------	18,320	18,420	18,690	1,410	1,360	2,370	7.7	7.4	12.7
LANCASTER-----	22,450	22,520	22,910	1,720	1,960	2,980	7.7	8.7	13.0
LAURENS-------	22,170	22,250	23,190	1,710	1,780	3,460	7.7	8.0	14.9
LEE-----------	7,860	7,920	8,110	710	710	1,100	9.0	9.0	13.6
LEXINGTON-----	71,310	72,160	68,660	3,540	3,850	5,000	5.0	5.3	7.3
McCORMICK-----	3,290	3,330	3,230	510	460	550	15.5	13.8	17.0
MARION--------	16,910	16,800	16,730	1,880	2,180	2,610	11.1	13.0	15.6
MARLBORO------	12,630	12,660	12,620	1,900	2,200	2,390	15.0	17.4	18.9
NEWBERRY------	16,660	16,480	16,380	900	910	1,410	5.4	5.5	8.6
OCONEE--------	21,370	21,290	21,610	1,860	1,890	2,910	8.7	8.9	13.5
ORANGEBURG----	39,850	39,090	39,360	3,130	3,300	4,720	7.9	8.4	12.0
PICKENS-------	41,530	41,520	40,610	2,770	3,200	3,700	6.7	7.7	9.1
RICHLAND------	136,570	137,730	131,340	6,340	6,460	8,990	4.6	4.7	6.8
SALUDA--------	7,500	7,270	7,250	640	610	840	8.5	8.4	11.6
SPARTANBURG---	104,430	103,640	103,180	5,750	6,080	9,210	5.5	5.9	8.9
SUMTER--------	36,770	36,410	36,530	2,970	3,070	3,850	8.1	8.4	10.5
UNION---------	13,180	13,110	14,160	1,460	1,490	2,930	11.1	11.4	20.7
WILLIAMSBURG--	17,080	16,810	17,630	1,530	1,620	2,150	9.0	9.6	12.2
YORK----------	53,900	53,390	53,910	4,040	4,030	5,820	7.5	7.5	10.8

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1983 benchmark. The annual benchmark revision was 0.4%.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Eileen Ivey, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gurganus, Henry Clay, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Diann Selph, Julia McCarthy, and Ted Gladden.